FACTS ON FILE
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Week in Headlines

International

Tito-Nasser-Nehru parley aired neutralist views on world issues.

Hammarskjöld visited Israel, Jordan, Egypt on new peace mission.

U.S., Britain withdrew Aswan Dam aid offers to Egypt.

Dulles called military manpower cuts a question for military men; West Germans opposed NATO cuts.

Eden called for new tactics in dealing with USSR.

American Presidents met.

United States

Stassen called on GOP to choose Herter over Nixon for Vice Pres.

Democrats revived issue of President's health.

Senate approved $4.1 billion forgn. aid with mild curb on Tito.

House passed civil rights bill; Senate action blocked.

Hells Canyon Dam project killed, atomic ship approved in Congress.

AEC reported gains in curbing radiation effects; Washington & East held major CD drill.

Ex-Illinois auditor indicted.

WORLD AFFAIRS

NEUTRALISTS

Tito, Nehru, Nasser Meet

Fail to Form 3d 'Bloc'

Yugoslav Pres. Tito, Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru & Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser conferred July 18-19 on the Adriatic islands of Brioni & Vanga, off the southern Yugoslav Istrian Peninsula city of Pula. The conference produced a statement of common policies toward many world questions but produced no formalized neutral bloc, which Nehru was said to have opposed. [See pp. 234G2, 235G2, 226E1, 205B1, 10B1]

Reaffirm Bandung Principles

A communiqué issued by the 3 leaders July 20 reaffirmed the "10 principles" on international relations drawn up by the Bandung Conf. in 1955 [see Vol. XV, pp. 139F2, 130G1]. It said that, due to "division of the world today into 2 powerful blocs of nations," peace "has to be won not through division but by aiming at collective security on a world basis" and "by ending the domination of one country over another." [See p. 234C3]

Favor Algerian Freedom

The statement said that the 3 had discussed Algeria & believed "that colonial domination is completely undesirable." They expressed "sympathy for the desire of the people of Algeria for freedom" and said that, although "there are in Algeria a significant number of" Europeans "whose interests should be protected," it "should not come in the way of recognition of the legitimate rights of Algerians." A cease fire & negotiations were asked as steps toward possible settlement. [See p. 235G2]

(An Algerian Natl. Liberation Front delegation headed by Ferhat Abbas arrived in Pula from Switzerland July 17 but failed in attempts to see the 3 leaders. Abbas said July 19 that the group carried a memorandum stating rebel willingness to conclude a cease fire on the basis of "independence, an Algerian constitution" & "formation of a provisional Govt. charged with settling the Algerian problem" through "negotiations with France.") [See p. 199C2]

Other Issues Discussed

The Brioni communiqué also called for: disarmament under "adequate control" through the UN; suspension of nuclear weapons tests [see p. 233E2]; prohibition of atomic warfare; formation of "the proposed special UN fund for economic development" [see p. 198D3]; Communist China's entry to the UN & cooperation in a Far East settlement; a Palestine solution based on "the resolution of the Bandung Conf." [See Vol. XV, p. 139G3]

Report Nasser Plan Failed

Lebanese reports July 19 said that Nasser had failed to win support for a neutralist bloc favoring Algerian independence & opposing Western-led defense pacts—presumably the Baghdad (METO) Pact [see p. 125G3]. *Le Soir* of Beirut commented that the Brioni talks had shown that "there is no neutralism that is common to the 3 prophets of neutralism." Western press dispatches from Yugoslavia July 16 had discounted rumors that the meeting would lead to formation of a "bloc against blocs" or "neutralist 3d force." Nehru, described as opposed to all blocs, also sought to dispel the rumors when he admonished newsmen in Pula July 18: "It really is extraordinary that we cannot meet in a friendly way without you gentlemen attaching the highest importance to it." [See p. 234C-G1]

Nasser, Tito Confer

Nasser had arrived in Belgrade July 12, held preliminary talks with Tito July 13-14 and then made a 3-day tour of Yugoslavia. A joint Tito-Nasser communiqué issued July 18 noted similar Yugoslav & Egyptian policies "guided by the principles of peaceful & active coexistence and nonattachment to blocs," tied Middle Eastern policy to resolutions of the Bandung Conf. [see col. 1] & called for Yugoslav-Egyptian economic & cultural cooperation. [See p. 10B1]

Nehru to Egypt, Lebanon

Nasser & Nehru flew to Cairo July 19 & conferred July 20 but issued no communiqué, reportedly at Nehru's insistence. Nehru left Egypt July 21 and stopped in Beirut July 21-22 en route to New Delhi. Lebanese leaders reportedly demanded that Nehru commit himself on the Palestine question, and Nehru advised July 21 that the Arab states "keep away from violence" & "then the problem will be solved." [See Vol. XV, p. 230C2]

Mikoyan Visits Tito

Soviet First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan arrived on Brioni I. for informal talks with Tito July 22 after an unannounced trip from Hungary. Yugoslav sources said July 21 that Mikoyan had solicited the invitation, and some Western observers regarded the visit as a deliberate Soviet move to compromise Tito while Yugoslav aid bills were before the U.S. Congress. [See p. 245E1]

Tito left Brioni I. July 22 & arrived at Corfu July 23 for a 5-day visit with King Paul & Queen Frederika and talks with Greek leaders. [See Vol. XIV, p. 190B3]

(Tito, returning to Belgrade June 26 from a 3-week tour of the USSR & Rumania, said that "it is logical that we should have good relations with countries that are building Socialism" but "we do not intend to" "harm our relations with the West." Belgrade dispatches said June 29 that Tito had privately expressed to US Amb. James W. Riddleberger his discomfort at Soviet leaders' anti-Western statements in his presence.) [See p. 205B1-D2]

(Vice Pres. Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo, Yugoslav economics chief, told the Belgrade CP newspaper *Borba* July 14 that Yugoslavian production had gained only 4% in the first 5 mo. of 1956 and that Yugoslavia would need long-term credits from both East & West to balance its international trade deficit and cope with admittedly serious shortages in food & consumer production.) [See p. 122B3]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

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Hammarskjold Visits Israel

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, on his 2d mission to the Middle East in 4 mo., landed in Jerusalem July 19 and conferred with Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion. A communiqué July 20 said that "full & fruitful" talks, joined July 20 by Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Myerson, had discussed "ways & means" to establish compliance with the Arab-Israeli armistice agreements negotiated by Hammarskjöld in April. [See pp. 225B1, 160A-E1]

Fear New Outbreak

Jerusalem dispatches said July 21 that Hammarskjöld's new visit had been prompted by anxiety over possible Israeli retaliation for Arab raids. Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UN Truce Supervisory Org. chief, reiterated July 11 that Ben-Gurion had on June 28 threatened retaliation for further Jordanian attacks, despite denials of this by Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban [see p. 225E-G2]. Ben-Gurion reportedly assured Hammarskjöld July 20 that Israel would not launch large-scale reprisals. [See p. 198A1]

Israeli sources said July 20 that Ben-Gurion also had told the UN chief that the Middle Eastern peace had deteriorated since April. Ben-Gurion reportedly cited accelerated Arab war preparations, propaganda & arms imports, the training of Fedayeen raiders by Egypt & Jordan and the continued Egyptian Suez Canal blockade of Israeli & Israel-bound shipping. [See pp. 225G2, 225E3--226D1, 197E3]

Hammarskjöld & Burns flew to Amman July 21 to confer briefly with Jordanian Premier Ibrahim Hashim, Forgn. Min. Awni Abdul Hadi & army chief Maj. Gen. Ali Abu Nuwar. The UN officials then continued to Cairo, where Hammarskjöld told reporters July 21 that "this time there is nothing special to negotiate about." "The atmosphere is different." Hammarskjöld met with Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi July 21 & Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser July 22 to brief them on his Israeli & Jordanian talks.

Says Truce Reaffirmed

Hammarskjöld said July 23 that he had received assurances from both sides that no action would be taken within the next 3 mo. that would upset the relative calm along Arab-Israeli frontiers. Hammarskjöld said that his brief "check-up" visit to the Middle East had convinced him that the armistice agreements were still working & effective.

New Incidents Occur

Israel July 23 protested the booby-trapping of a vineyard July 22 & bombing of an Israeli settlement's children's house July 23—both near the Jordanian frontier—& demanded that Hammarskjöld account for "Jordan's policy with regard to implementation of the cease fire." The protest said that "Israel will consider further its policy toward Jordan in the light of whatever assurances" Hammarskjöld had obtained from Jordan.

Canadian UN truce observers Maj. Marcel Breault & Maj. George A. Flint and Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. member Lt. Mohammed Daoud were wounded July 24 by detonation of an Israeli land mine while investigating an Israeli-Jordanian clash in the Mt. Scopus area of Jerusalem. Burns July 24 warned Israel & Jordan against any attempt to seize the Israeli enclave in Jordanian territory and said it was his "firm intention" to maintain UN authority over the zone. [See p. 225E2]

(Col. Salah Mustafa, Military Attaché of the Egyptian Embassy in Amman, died in Jordan July 21 of wounds suffered a week earlier in the explosion of a bomb mailed to the Embassy from Jerusalem. The death of Egyptian Col. Mustafa Hafez under similar circumstances in Gaza July 11 was reported July 21.

U.S. Withdraws Aswan Offer

The U.S. Govt. July 19 withdrew an offered $56 million grant for Egyptian construction of the proposed $1.3 billion Aswan High Dam. The State Dept. said that the grant had been contingent on "Egyptian willingness & ability to concentrate its economic resources" on the project, but that "developments have not been favorable" & the "U.S. Govt. has concluded that it is not feasible in the present circumstances to participate" in the Aswan project. [See pp. 237D-F1, 197F1-B2]

Egyptian Amb.-to-U.S. Ahmed Hussein was informed of the aid withdrawal when he called on State Secy. John Foster Dulles to discuss the Aswan program July 19. Hussein had returned from Cairo July 17, reportedly under orders from Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser to "reach agreement as soon as possible" on the Dec. 16, 1955 U.S. & British Aswan offers. [See Vol. XV, p. 413G3-414D1]

State Dept. officers July 19 stressed economic factors behind the U.S. reversal & said that a heavy "mortgage" had been imposed on future Egyptian cotton crops by Egyptian-Soviet bloc arms & industrial pacts. U.S. congressional opinion was said in Washington reports July 16 to have been turned against the aid program by Pres. Nasser's increasing anti-Western policies and adverse effects that the Aswan grant might have among U.S. allies in the Middle East & Asia. The State Dept. July 19 also cited Egypt's failure to reach agreement with the Sudan on division of the Nile's waters. [See pp. 134G1, 125G3]

Britain Follows Suit

Cancellation of a proposed $14 million British Aswan Dam grant was announced July 20 by a British Forgn. Office spokesman who said that the decision had been made after "continuous consultation" with Washington. The Forgn. Office said that the withdrawal had been made for substantially the reasons given by the U.S. & had not been affected by the July 19 meeting between Hussein & Dulles because "nothing new was revealed in the Dulles-Hussein talks." [See p. 197F1]

Intl. Bank Offer Lapses

Intl. (World) Bank officials in Washington said July 23 that the Bank's $200 million loan offer to aid the Aswan project had been contingent on the U.S. & British grants & had "automatically expired" when they were withdrawn. The Bank denied Egyptian Finance Ministry claims July 23 that Bank Pres. Eugene R. Black had termed Egypt's economy sound in a July 9 letter to Finance Min. Abdel Monneim el-Kaissouny.) [See p. 226C2]

Russia Stresses Other Needs

Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov told reporters at a Belgian Embassy Natl. Day reception in Moscow July 21 that he did not consider Soviet aid for the Aswan project "a live question." Shepilov said that "there are now more vitally important problems for the Egyptian economy," particularly "industrialization," although he did "not minimize the importance of the Aswan Dam." Shepilov said that "if the Egyptian Govt. considers Soviet help" necessary, the USSR would "consider favorably any Egyptian requests." [See p. 197E1]

(A *N.Y. Times* dispatch said July 22 that Western observers in Cairo had long believed that Egypt was using "inflated reports of Soviet aid offers to obtain more liberal Western terms" for the Aswan project. The *Times* reported July 20 that a "gasp of surprise & anger" had swept Cairo at news of the Western withdrawals but that officials had refused comment despite violent press attacks on the reversal.)

Nasser Assails U.S.

Pres. Nasser spoke July 24 at inauguration of a new refinery & pipeline on the outskirts of Cairo & attacked the U.S. for "lies" about Egypt. Nasser said that "if an uproar in Washington creates false & misleading announcements, without shame" that "the Egyptian economy is unsound," then "I look at Americans and say; May you choke to death on your fury!" Nasser claimed July 24 that Egypt's natl. income had increased 32% since the army-led revolution of 1952.

Soviets Renew Pledge

Soviet Amb.-to-Egypt Yevgeni D. Kiselev told reporters in Cairo July 24 that the Western press had "exaggerated" Shepilov's remarks on Aswan Dam aid & said that "we are ready to finance the Aswan High Dam if Egypt asked for it." Kiselev reportedly joined Nasser for talks July 24, accompanied by 2 Soviet planning experts identified as Pirovsky & Napalkov. A Reuters dispatch said that the

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Soviet Cairo Embassy had denied July 24 that Kiselev had offered Aswan aid if requested by Egypt. [See p. 197E1]

Soviet Aid Offers Estimated

A report by the Senate Forgn. Relations Com.'s subcommittee on technical assistance July 22 estimated foreign aid credits currently offered by the USSR at more than $1 billion. The study, revealed by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), said that Soviet aid, formerly aimed at Afghanistan & India, had shifted "in the short space of 13 mo." to programs in Asia, Africa, the Middle East & Latin America. [See p. 134E-F1]

(State Secy. John Foster Dulles was reported July 22 to have estimated "actual" Soviet aid programs at $600 million, while an incomplete Commerce Dept. compilation of Russian credits to non-Soviet countries had totalled $436 million. U.S. technical assistance during fiscal 1956 was reported to have reached $172 million, development funds $165 million, military aid $1 billion.) [See pp. 246D1, 221A2-C3]

The Senate committee's report quoted Egyptian Natl. Production Min. Hassan Trahim as having said that the USSR had offered a $300 million 26-yr. loan to finance the Aswan High Dam. Egyptian Amb.-to-U.S. Ahmed Hussein was quoted as having reported the Soviet offer at $200 million for 30 yrs., repayable in rice & cotton. [See p. 197F1]

The study listed these other Egyptian-Soviet bloc trade negotiations & agreements: Bulgaria—negotiating to build oil processing & food plants since March; Czechoslovakia—offered rubber & shoe plants in June 1955 & a pact to aid a ceramic factory in Dec. 1955, and agreed in March to build cement plant; Red China—a 3-yr. Egyptian trade & barter pact was signed in July 1955; East Germany—negotiating since February to build an Alexandria shipyard, chemical, auto, sugar plants & a power station; Hungary—a pact to build 7 bridges was reported made in June 1955 & an agreement to aid power station construction in Dec. 1955; Poland—contracted to aid & equip an enamelware plant. [See p. 166E1-A2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Dulles on Armed Forces Cuts

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told a news conference in Washington July 18 that there seemed to be a worldwide trend to "less weight on manpower" in military planning, and that if "competent military authorities" & political leaders decided that NATO's armed forces should be reduced, he saw no reason why the decision would be harmful to the alliance. Dulles said that in the absence of such a decision, the U.S. would continue to press for a 12 division German NATO contribution. [See pp. 190F2, 149B1; Vol. XV, 421B1-E3]

Dulles said that he was "not aware of any particular cuts" intended for U.S. armed forces, but that he had "no doubt that they are being discussed in the Pentagon." [See p. 238D1]

Sees A-weapons for "Small" Wars

The deterrence of small "brush fire" wars, Dulles said, no longer rested solely on conventional ground forces. Diplomatic & economic pressures could, he thought, be supplemented by the theory of the "selective" military deterrent, under which atomic weapons would not have to be used on "vast populated areas." Dulles said that the increasing shift to nuclear weapons would keep military budgets high and would require continued use of overseas military bases. [See pp. 17C1-18A2]

Eden Softens Policy on USSR

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden told the House of Commons July 23 that he believed there had been "an essential change in the international outlook in the past 2 years" and that Britain would adopt a more flexible policy toward the USSR. Eden said that "behind the Iron Curtain" "there is a growing opinion which would not take kindly to a return to . . . Stalinism." "We in the West would make a mistake if we did not accept this & understand it." He said he believed that Soviet leaders had "accepted, as we accepted, the final destructive effect of nuclear power," and that Britain would press for further disarmament talks. On proposed limitations for nuclear weapons tests, Eden said that "we would have preferred to deal with this in the context of a disarmament convention, but we are quite ready now to discuss" it "separately." [See pp. 207D2, 219E1, 233F1, 234A1]

Britain Weighs Arms Cuts

Opening a 2-day House of Commons foreign affairs debate July 23, Eden said that Britain would seek "reappraisal of the strategic needs of today with our allies" & that "defense problems could only be settled in NATO by agreement with all our allies." London reports said July 17 that the Eden Cabt. had completed the first stage of a review of British defense commitments. [See p. 165F3]

Exchequer Chancellor Harold Macmillan said June 26 that the British budget would be cut by £76 million in 1956, largely from defense expenditures. Macmillan listed these projected cuts: Army — £17 million ($47.6 million); Navy — £11 million ($30.8 million); RAF—£8.75 million ($24.5 million); defense outlays by civilian departments—£14 million ($39.2 million). [See p. 129B3]

Postwar strategic redeployment of the British Army was reported under way June 9 with British military experts quoted as "virtually certain" that Britain's 4½-div. NATO force in Germany would be cut by one or 2 divisions by 1958. Britain was said to plan army cuts to 180,000 regulars, 40,000 conscripts. [See p. 165F3]

London dispatches June 16 listed Royal Navy strength at: *Operational Fleet*—2 fleet carriers, 2 light carriers, 9 cruisers, 8 heavy destroyers, 21 destroyers, 28 frigates, 44 submarines, numerous support craft; *Support Fleet*—3 light carriers, 1 guided weapons ship, 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers, 56 other vessels; *Storage & Conversion*—5 battleships, 3 fleet carriers, 4 light carriers, 12 cruisers, 44 destroyers, 15 submarines, 200 auxiliary vessels. [See Vol. XV, p. 57B2]

Germans Oppose NATO Cuts

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was said July 20 to be "extremely concerned" by news of the & Italy to return to Bonn for talks on coordinating German resistance to rumored U.S. & British plans to reduce their armed forces in Europe. Adenauer was reported July 20 "extremely concerned" by news of the proposed shift to emphasis on nuclear weapons at the expense of conventional land forces. [See p. 198E2-B3]

Amb.-to-Britain Hans von Herwarth reportedly was ordered July 23 to inform the West European Union's Standing Com., meeting in London July 25, of Adenauer's concern over the shifts. Von Herwarth was said to be ready to remind the Standing Com. that under Article VI of the WEU Forces Agreement, Britain could not withdraw its forces without approval by a majority of WEU states. [See Vol. XV, p. 158D2]

The West German Bundesrat (Upper House) July 20 voted final approval 21-17 for the first postwar German military conscription bill. The Bundestag (Lower House) approved the law 276-174 (22 abstained & 35 not present) in 3d reading July 7 after bitter opposition from the Social Democrats. 180 Bundestag members, largely Socialists, had walked out of the chamber July 4 shortly before the bill was passed in 2d reading [see p. 157G3]. The bill did not specify conscripts' term of service.

American Presidents Meet

Presidents of 19 Western Hemisphere republics conferred in Panama City July 21-22 to commemorate the 130th anniversary of the first Latin American congress called by Simon Bolivar in 1826. They signed July 22 a Panama Declaration stating:

(1) America was dedicated to "the principle that the state is the servant of the man & not his master" & that "all nations can live together in peace & dignity." (2) America's "destiny . . . is inseparable from the economic & social development of its peoples . . . [making] necessary inter-American efforts to raise the standards of living." (3) Accomplishments of the Org. of Amer. States demonstrated "how much could be achieved in the various fields of international endeavors through a loyal cooperation among sovereign nations." (4) America "holds steadfastly to its historic mission to be a bulwark of human liberty & national independence." (5) A "united strong & benevolent" America could "contribute toward achieving for the whole world the benefits of a peace based on justice & freedom . . . without distinction as to race or creed."

Pres. Eisenhower told the conference July 22 he believed the nations "could in the coming years concentrate more efforts to enriching the material, intellectual & spiritual welfare of the individual." He urged that a body of national representatives be set up to suggest means of achieving this, including "beneficial use of nuclear force both in industry & combatting disease," and named his brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, as U.S. representative to such a group [see p. 247F3]. He met informally with other Presidents July 23 and signed a bill providing for a $20 million Canal Zone bridge connecting the northern & southern parts of Panama. [See pp. 244A1, 115B1, 112C2]

THE PRESIDENT

Quoted on Health

Pres. Eisenhower, who flew to Panama City July 21 to attend a Conf. of American Presidents [see p. 243-A3], was reported to have told a well-wisher* in Panama City July 21 that he "felt fine" since his intestinal operation; "I don't have much strength but I keep going on." White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty discounted reports at the conference that the President still suffered intermittently from stomach pains. Hagerty said when the President returned to Washington July 24 that Mr. Eisenhower was in "fine" condition. [See p. 236B1]

Democrats Raise Health Issue

Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.), in a Senate speech July 18, charged that a "Hagerty curtain" had been thrown up against accurate reporting of the President's illness "in one of the most masterful suppressions of the facts ever put across by the advertising techniques of Madison Ave." McNamara said the President had been represented as making important decisions at a time when he was under sedation and "could not be making decisions, or should not be if he really was." The Senator asserted that Washington newsmen had been talking privately about Hagerty's "skillful cover-up" but that "few of them have been writing about it," and he concluded that "they are not allowed to." He praised newspaper publisher John S. Knight, James Reston of the *N.Y. Times* [see p. 208C3], Tom Donnelly of the *Washn. Daily News* and columnists Doris Fleeson & Drew Pearson as having reported candidly on the seriousness of the President's illness. McNamara was rebuked by Republican Sens. William F. Knowland (Calif.) & Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) who said he had challenged the President's integrity.

The President's health was made an issue on TV programs July 22 by 3 Democratic leaders: Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler, who said on CBS' *Face the Nation* that Mr. Eisenhower's health was "already an issue in the minds of the American people" [see p. 192C3]; Sen. Warren Magnuson (Wash.), who said on NBC's *Meet the Press* that voters had "a perfect right" to consider "whether or not, if they vote for Pres. Eisenhower, they may not have [Vice Pres.] Nixon [see col. 2] for their President"; NYC Democratic leader Carmine DeSapio, who said on MBS' *Reporters Roundup* that "perhaps for the past 10 or 12 months we haven't had a President in the White House." [See p. 227G3]

Other Presidential Actions

The President July 18 signed the foreign aid authorization bill [see pp. 228B2, 246E1] and the bill for heavier penalties against narcotics law violations. [See p. 237E2] . . . The 10th annual Presidential report to Congress on U.S. participation in the UN said July 19: Disarmament remained one of the world's most "vital unsolved problems" and Western nations must continue to press for his aerial inspection plan "or some equally effective program" [See p. 243F1]; "important strides . . . in the face of what might seem insurmountable obstacles" had been made on peaceful use of atomic energy; the UN's contribution to maintaining the Arab-Israeli armistice was a "substantial accomplishment" and "one of the best proofs of the sheer necessity of the UN"; Red China's release of 15 imprisoned American Korean War fliers after the Gen. Assembly sent Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to Peiping to seek their release "proves with dramatic force the power of the UN to influence events through its impact on world opinion"; the UN record was one of "substantial evolution in man's efforts to live at peace." [See Vol. XV, p. 205C1]

Appointments. The President July 19 nominated Kermit H. Hansen, 47, Republican ex-banker & Farmers Home Admin. regional director in Des Moines, to replace Robert B. McLeaish as Farmers Home Admin. natl. director. [See p. 210E1] . . . Amb.-to-Greece Cavendish W. Cannon was nominated as first U.S. Amb. to Morocco and Min.-to-Hungary Christian M. Ravndal was nominated as Amb. to Ecuador July 20.

*Señorita Carmen H. Remón, sister of the late Panamanian Pres. José Remón.

POLITICS

Stassen Would Drop Nixon

Harold Edward Stassen, 49, Pres. Eisenhower's special Cabinet assistant on disarmament, advanced the name of Mass. Gov. Christian A. Herter July 23 as a stronger Vice Presidential nominee than Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

Wide World
STASSEN

Many organizational & Congressional leaders of the Republican party immediately rallied to Nixon's defense, and Herter in effect disavowed Stassen's action by offering to nominate Nixon at the GOP Natl. Convention.

Says Polls Favor Herter

Stassen issued a statement July 23 in which he announced his conclusion, "after a thorough & thoughtful review of the political situation," that "in loyalty to Pres. Eisenhower and to the principles & objectives of our country which he represents, I should do what I can to nominate" Herter. Stassen said he had ascertained through private polls: "An Eisenhower-Herter ticket will run at least 6% stronger than an Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. This difference is certain to reflect decisively in a number of Senatorial & House seats, and may well be the margin of majority or minority in the Congress . . . may even be very important in the Presidential election itself." He added that "the negative side" of an Eisenhower-Nixon ticket was most apparent in polls of "those best informed & among the younger voters" and "may increase as a campaign progresses." Herter, he contended, had "a lifetime record of effective action" reflecting "the same broad & basic philosophy as that of Pres. Eisenhower in both domestic & foreign policy," was admired "in labor, minorities & independents for these qualities," would "maintain a very high favorable rating as he becomes better known throughout the nation" and "will not subtract on the ticket . . . from Pres. Eisenhower's own incomparable public support."

HERTER

Wide World
NIXON

Stassen asked in the statement that his supporters not advance his name for the Vice Presidential nomination because "I have so often been so firm against the extreme Right as well as the extreme Left that I have incurred a determined opposition within a portion of my own party." [See Vol. XV, pp. 377C2, 366D3]

Stassen said he had advised Pres. Eisenhower & Nixon in advance that he intended to make the statement and hoped that, "after thinking it over in the coming weeks, Vice Pres. Nixon will conclude to join in supporting" Herter. Stassen also emphasized in issuing the announcement that he did not act "as a personal representative of Pres. Eisenhower."

Herter, Others Reject Appeal

Herter, who was attending the PGA golf tourney at Blue Hill Country Club near Boston when first asked about Stassen's statement July 23, said he had not known about it in advance and that "my position is the same as it has always been: I firmly believe that the decisive factor to be considered in the nomination of a Vice President is the wish of the President."

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty, in Panama with the President [see p. 243F3], said Mr. Eisenhower had "pointed out" to Stassen when told July 20 of the impending pro-Herter statement that Stassen had "every right as an individual" to make it but "could not make such a statement as a member of the President's official family." Hagerty declined to say whether Stassen might lose his disarmament post as a re-

sult of his efforts against Nixon. [See pp. 233D1, 83D3; Vol. XV, 92A1]

Republican Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall said July 23 that every GOP Natl. Convention delegate would be "free to support the candidate of his or her choice" but that "my own prediction is that the ticket will again be Eisenhower & Nixon." Hall said Nixon had authorized him to say, after Stassen's statement was made, that Nixon remained "happy to abide by any decision made by the President & the convention." [See p. 237C3]

No Republican member of Congress who commented on Stassen's move endorsed it. Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.), Senate GOP Policy Com. chairman, said he was "amazed," expected Nixon to be "overwhelmingly nominated" and believed that he would "add strength to the ticket." Bridges said he could not understand how Stassen, an Eisenhower Cabt. official "knowing of the President's statement that he would be delighted to have Vice Pres. Nixon, could make this statement." Sens. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), James M. Duff (Pa.), Clifford P. Case (N.J.), Irving M. Ives (N.Y.) & Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) indicated that they thought Pres. Eisenhower had the right to choose his running mate. Sen. H. Alexander Smith (N.J.) said he thought most Republicans wanted to retain the "Eisenhower-Nixon team." Sen. Milton R. Young (N.D.) said he had little "confidence" in Stassen's political judgment. Sen. William E. Jenner (Ind.) praised Nixon's "splendid service to the country & to the Admin." and denounced Stassen's unwarranted arrogance" in suggesting that he be denied renomination.

Rep. Leslie C. Arends (Ill.), House Republican whip, dismissed the Stassen proposal by remarking, "How silly can you get?" Rep. John Taber (N.Y.) said it showed "about as much intelligence as you would expect" Stassen to show. A telegram saying they were "amazed & shocked" by his action and calling upon him to "resign your White House duties rather than dilute your official responsibilities by such inappropriate political maneuvering" was sent to Stassen July 23 by 20 House Republicans: Wilson, Heistand, Hosmer, Jackson, Lipscomb & Utt (Calif.), Wainwright, Pillion & St. George (N.Y.), Bray & Springer (Ill.), Byrnes & Laird (Wis.), Cederberg & Ford (Mich.), Lovre (S.D.), Brownson (Ind.), Norblad (Ore.), Fjare (Mont.) & Rhodes (Ariz.).

Herter to Nominate Nixon

Hall announced July 24 that Herter, 61, a Congressman for 5 terms before his election as governor in 1952, had phoned him that day "to say that he would consider it a privilege to nominate Dick Nixon at the Republican Natl. Convention." Hall said Herter & Nixon had discussed the matter by phone and that Nixon "authorizes me to say he is very pleased to have Gov. Herter place his name in nomination." Stassen said Herter, "who is not a candidate," could "not do anything else but accept" when Hall asked him to make the nominating speech for Nixon, but Stassen contended that Herter had not eliminated himself as an alternate choice for Vice President.

Pres. Eisenhower, according to observers, greeted Nixon more warmly than Stassen when he was met by a welcoming delegation as he landed in Washington July 24 from his trip to Panama. [See p. 237E3]

Other Political Developments

State Secy. John Foster Dulles said at his news conference July 18 that he would go to the GOP Natl. Convention to help write the platform plank on foreign policy and would be "delighted to go" to the Dem. Natl. Convention to write a bipartisan foreign-policy plank for the Democrats. An anonymous Republican leader said later that Dulles would try to prevent "pressure groups" from inserting "partisan, extremist" views into the GOP plank and making foreign policy a divisive campaign issue. Rep. John W. McCormack (D., Mass.), chairman of the Democratic platform committee, said July 21 that the committee would be "glad to hear" Dulles if he made a "request in writing" to appear before it. [See pp. 243E1, 234G2, 219E1, 169B1]

Gov. Averell Harriman (N. Y.), beginning a Western campaign trip to seek support for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said in Great Bend, Kan. July 20 that "an Eisenhower program," not "a Benson program," had subjected farmers to "an unsound & cruel process of shakedown & liquidation." He said the "farm depression" for which the President's inaction was responsible was an "economic blight" on the nation. Harriman said at the Colorado Dem. Convention in Boulder July 21: the President's economic program contained "built-in unemployment" because it aimed at a $500 billion-a-year economy by 1965 when the goal should be $600 billion; "when big business is making a profit they think that other people can somehow get along." In Omaha July 22, Harriman learned that Thomas J. Gavin, a Kansas City Councilman, had quit July 22 as a candidate for the Missouri Senatorial nomination to support Harriman for President. Harriman resumed his attack on the President over farm policy by saying in a speech in Aberdeen, S. D. July 23 that "disregard of the farmer is typical of the Republican creed" and that Pres. Eisenhower, by "breaking faith with the farmers," had committed "one of the most ignoble acts of any President." Harriman said after a talk with Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche in Columbus July 24 that he was "gaining strength every day" in his campaign, but Lausche asserted that their talk had not concerned "any type of agreement dealing with the Presidency or Vice Presidency." [See p. 237G3-238C1]

Adlai E. Stevenson, addressing a Washington dinner July 19 to honor Sen. Walter E. George (Ga.) on his retirement as a Senator, charged the Eisenhower Admin. with an "obstinately inflexible" policy in the face of Soviet strategy shifts & nuclear weapons advancements. He warned that "the Soviet strategy of amiability has weakened NATO's political foundations" and "we need to rethink NATO," which was "only in part—and ultimately perhaps its less important part—a military pact." Stevenson told the Colo. Dem. Convention in Boulder July 20 that the GOP was "hopelessly divided" on domestic & foreign policies and "our Govt. is leaderless in fact & in principle in a time of acute peril." "I say that there is no substitute for a President." "Indecision is passed off for wisdom, postponement as statesmanship, stagnation as progress in this cynical attempt to conceal the vacuum of leadership behind a barrage of propaganda, deception & ballyhoo." He said Mr. Eisenhower "passively" let the nation struggle with the "anguished problem" of racial segregation. [See pp. 244C1, 151A1, 168F3, 68C3]

Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), at the farewell dinner for Sen. George in Washington July 19, said that "the good things in the foreign policy of this [Eisenhower] Admin. can usually be traced to" George. Kefauver told the Colo. Convention in Boulder July 20 that Republicans wanted Pres. Eisenhower "only as a winner; they have not much use for him as a leader." [See p. 193C3]

60 Negro Democratic leaders issued a statement after a meeting in Chicago July 21 charging Pres. Eisenhower with "abdication of executive leadership" on the desegregation issue. As the Dems. for an Effective Civil Rights Plank, they called for a strong Democratic platform pledge on civil rights incorporating Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's (D., N. Y.) proposal that federal school-aid funds be denied to school districts where the Supreme Court's desegregation edict was not carried out. [See p. 229F2]

Poll on Stassen, Nixon

The Gallup Poll reported July 24 that a survey taken before Harold E. Stassen's move to drop Vice Pres. Nixon from the GOP ticket showed that Stassen rated next to Nixon with Republicans, ahead of Nixon with independents for Republican Presidential nominee if Pres. Eisenhower did not run. The poll showed: 33% of Republicans preferred Nixon, 15% preferred Stassen, 12% preferred Thomas E. Dewey in choosing from a list of several men as alternate GOP Presidential candidates; Republicans favored Nixon by 55%-38% while independents favored Stassen by 46%-41% (others expressing no preference) when asked to choose between those 2.

Other Gallup Poll reports: (July 19) Democrats favored Stevenson over Harriman by 66%-28%, Stevenson over Kefauver by 56%-37%; (July 21) 22% of the prospective 60 million voters this year were independents—enough to hold the balance of power in the election. [See p. 52C1]

CONGRESS

House Acts on Civil Rights

The Eisenhower Admin.'s bill to set up a special investigating commission & Justice Dept. division to deal with denials of civil rights [see p. 236A-C3] was passed, 279-126, by the House July 23 and sent to the Senate, where it was held indefinitely in the Judiciary Com. House vote on the measure: 111 D. & 168 R. for, 102 D. & 24 R. against. A series of Southern amendments to weaken the bill had been defeated July 20.

Senate Action Blocked

Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson, (D., Tex.) helped to defeat efforts by the bill's Senate sponsors to remove it from Sen. James O. Eastland's (D., Miss.) Judiciary Com. July 24. Senate rules required that a motion to take the bill out of committee be considered on a new "legislative day." But Johnson, by having the Senate recess instead of adjourn at the end of each day's session, was avoiding new "legislative days" on which new bills might be introduced that would delay final adjournment of Congress (due July 28). He refused to yield to civil-rights bill adherents, explaining that a prolonged fight on that measure might block action before final adjournment on Social Security, foreign aid & other vital measures. He was upheld on one procedural test by a vote of 76-6 (Dems. Douglas of Ill., Hennings of Mo. & Lehman of N.Y.—the civil rights bill's chief Democratic Senate supporters—and Republicans Bender of Ohio, Ives of N.Y. & Langer of N.D. opposed.)

Senate Aid Bill 'Curbs' Tito

The Senate July 24 passed by 60-30 (30 D. & 30 R. for, 15 D. & 15 R. opposed) a foreign aid appropriation bill providing for $4,110,920,000 in new funds this fiscal year. The bill was sent to Senate-House conference. It contained a rider, sponsored by Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) & passed by 50-42 (24 D. & 26 R. for, 23 D. & 19 R. opposed), directing the President to give Yugoslavia no new military aid except to repair & replace present equipment. The measure did not affect Yugoslav economic aid. A proposal by Knowland to halt scheduled but undelivered military aid to Yugoslavia previously had been ruled out of order, and the Senate rejected by voice vote a proposal by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) to cut off all forms of aid to Yugoslavia. A letter from Pres. Eisenhower opposing restriction of aid to Yugoslavia was read to the Senate by Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.), Forgn. Relations Com. chairman.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) lost by 54-36 (30 R. & 24 D. vs. 23 D. & 13 R.) in an attempt to reduce the $4,110,920,000 aid appropriation by $126.6 million. [See p. 237B-C1]

Legislation Defeated

Hell's Canyon Dam—A bill drafted by Democratic leaders in the Senate Interior Com. to authorize Federal construction of a high dam in Hell's Canyon of the Snake River on the Ore.-Ida. border was defeated July 19 in the Senate by 51-41 (43 R. & 8 D. against, 39 D. & Republicans Langer of N.D. & Wiley of Wis. for). The Eisenhower Admin., opposing the bill, favored an FPC-approved plan for the Idaho Power Co. to build 3 smaller private dams on the Snake near Hell's Canyon. Democrats voting against the federal project: Byrd & Robertson (Va.), Eastland (Miss.), Ervin (N.C.), Frear (Del.), Long (La.), Russell (Ga.), Smathers (Fla.). The House had not yet acted on a similar bill. [See pp. 169B1, 168F2]

Atomic Power—The House rejected by a 155-135 standing vote July 24 a Democratic bill, opposed by the Admin., to direct the Atomic Energy Comm. to launch a $400 million program of building atomic power reactors in the U.S. & aiding similar projects in other countries. The House then passed & sent the Senate a $1.9 billion AEC appropriation bill for fiscal 1956-57. The House July 23 completed passage & sent the President a bill authorizing construction by the AEC & Maritime Admin. of an atomic merchant ship. [See pp. 239C1, 176B3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Paul G. Hoffman was confirmed July 20 as a U.S. delegate to the UN Gen. Assembly by a 64-22 Senate vote (16 R. & Dems. Byrd of Va., Eastland of Miss., Frear of Del., Johnston & Wofford of S.C. & McClellan of Ark. opposed), after an attack on his appointment led by Sens. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & Jenner (R., Ind.). 9 other nominees to the Assembly delegation were confirmed without objection. [See p. 236E-F1] . . . **Civil defense** was given a test July 20 in 75 target areas within a 250-mi. radius of Washington during which 10,000 federal employees moved to 65 secret locations outside the city for a 3-day drill in "state of war" operations. The President issued mock orders during the drill granting Fed. Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson wide executive powers & Cabinet status in the "emergency" under a plan designed to avoid martial law. [See p. 236E2] . . . **Fallout** of nuclear explosions can be localized "to an extent not heretofore appreciated" under methods tested during the recent U.S. nuclear tests in the Pacific, AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss reported July 19. He & Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson anonunced July 23 the end of the current Pacific test series, during which 2 explosions were announced by U.S. officials. [See pp. 233F1, 195A1] . . . **Far East Command's** abolition effective July 1, 1957 was announced July 18 by the Defense Dept. It said the command would be absorbed by the naval Commander in Chief, Pacific—now Adm. Felix B. Stump—with the UN Command moved from Tokyo to Korea & Alaskan derense shifted from Continental Air Defense to the Pacific command. Also scheduled for the same date: enlargement of the Caribbean Command to include Central & South America. . . . **Orville E. Hodge**, ex-Ill. Auditor of Public Accounts, his assistant, Edward A. Epping, & ex-banker Edward A. Hintz were indicted by a federal grand jury in Chicago July 21 on 54 counts of conspiracy to mishandle banked state funds totaling $872,000. Hodge was cited by a Sangamon Co. grand jury in Springfield on 276 counts of confidence game, embezzlement & forgery in 46 indictments returned against him July 24. [See p. 238D3]

ECONOMICS

U.S. budget surplus of $1.754 billion for the fiscal year ended June 30 was reported by Treasury Secy Geo. M. Humphrey & Budget Dir. Percival F. Brundage July 19. Receipts totaled a record $68.141 billion, including $35.337 billion from individual income taxes, $21.297 billion from corporation taxes, $10.004 billion from excise taxes. The surplus was the first since 1951, 4th since 1930. [See pp. 230G2, 170D3] . . . **Wheat marketing quotas** on the 1957 crop under which the Govt. price-support rate to "soil bank" participants would be 82½% of the June parity price (av. $2

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended July 21

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,827	*$21,826	*$21,680
Currency circulation	*30,808	*$30,923	$30,287
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	[s]$28,734	*$28,843	*$23,465
N. Y. bank clearings	$11,244,962,971	$10,575,770,842	$10,315,608,945
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,311,180	11,359,200	11,582,117
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	213.22	211.73	196.97
Bond sales (par value)	$18,397,500	$16,563,000	$19,343,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	96.11	96.13	99.87
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	135,309	133,773	196,434
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,083,900	7,085,850	6,626,400
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]1,240,000	7,300,000	7,340,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,878	*10,391	*10,440
Carloadings (cars)	[b]619,988	478,297	794,138
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.46¾	$2.42½	$2.47
Corn (bu.)	$1.82¾	$1.81¾	$1.62¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.3455	$.3595	$.3468
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$46.50	$44.83	$40.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.01	$6.06	$6.17
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]114.0	114.1	110.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales¶§	[b]99	90	97
Failures (July 12)‡	251	208	224

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [s]Member banks, 94 cities,, July 11 [b]July 14 [c]July 7 [d]July 17

a bu.) were approved by 228,737 to 32,758 (an 87.5% majority) in a 36-state farmer's referendum July 20, according to unofficial returns July 21. [See p. 230D3] . . . **Amer. Tel. & Tel.** announced July 18 (subject to approval at a stockholders' meeting Sept. 7) that it would offer its shareholders 5,750,000 new common stock shares Oct. 1 to raise $575 million in new capital. The offering would be the largest in common stock ever offered by an American corporation. Proceeds would go toward record $2.1 billion-a-year construction budgets planned by AT&T in 1956 & 1957. [See p. 146D1] . . . **Securities & Exchange Comm.,** in a move July 23 to protect investors in smaller stock issues, revised SEC regulation A to require that "unseasoned" companies (no net income shown in at least one of the past 5 years) offer the public a circular on any stock issue, and "seasoned" companies offer a circular on an issue exceeding $50,000 (vs. the previous minimum of $300,000). [See pp. 239C1, 107C3]

Leopold D. Silberstein, 52, of New York, Berlin-born pres.-chrmn. of Penn-Texas Corp., & 2 other Penn-Texas officials (vice pres.-treas. Ernest Stroheim & secy. Seymour M. Heilbron) were subpenaed July 21 by the Senate Internal Security Subcom. to testify concerning the use of foreign capital in gaining control of American corporations doing defense work. Silberstein was said to control through Penn-Texas at least 15 concerns with assets exceeding $100 million, including Penn-Texas subsidiaries Pratt & Whitney (machine tools & aircraft), Colt's Patent Firearms, Liberty Products (aircraft parts) & Hallicrafters (electronics). Senate Subcom. Counsel Robert D. Morris said Silberstein personally was not under investigation but that the subcommittee was on guard against European Communists' buying their way into sensitive American industries. The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.), was said to have learned from the Commerce Dept. that foreign assets in the U.S. had increased to $25 billion from $16 billion since 1946, & to have learned through investigation that a $1 billion investment fund was transferred to the U.S. in 1950 from France & Italy via Uruguay & Mexico. SEC Chrmn. J. Sinclair Armstrong disclosed July 22 that the SEC also was seeking to learn the identities of Europeans whose stock, usually held in the name of a Swiss bank, had been voted in recent U.S. corporation proxy contests. [See Vol. XV, pp. 282B3, 436G1]

U.S. consumer price index rose to a record high level of 116.2% of the 1947-49 average between mid-May & mid-June, due largely to a partly-seasonal increase in food prices, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported July 24. [See p. 211E1] . . . **Private savings** in bank accounts, securities, pension & insurance plans and by debt reduction totaled $5 billion in the U.S. in Jan.-Mar. (largest quarterly amount since 3d-qtr. 1952), the SEC reported July 22. [See p. 170F3] . . . **Capital Airlines** was reported July 23 to have ordered 14 British Comet IV jet airliners for operation on domestic U.S. routes starting in 1959. [See pp. 6C1, 5G3] . . . **Greyhound Corp.** announced in New York July 24 that it would file a "multi-million dollar" suit against Gen. Motors over mechanical defects found in 570 of 1,000 Senicruiser busses bought for $53 million. [See p. 230E1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Metropolitan Opera of New York re-scheduled its 1956-57 season July 23 after signing a 2-yr. contract with the Amer. Guild of Musical Artists. The guild agreed to postpone any disciplinary action against Robert Herman until after the season. [See p. 239G2] . . . **Fluoridation** of drinking water resulted in a "striking reduction" of tooth decay among children during a 10-yr. test in Grand Rapids, Mich., the U.S. Public Health Service reported July 23. [See p. 223B1] . . . **Chicago** Bd. of Health Pres. Herman N. Bundesen reported July 22 that only 22 of 268 victims of a current polio epidemic in the city had received Salk vaccine and some of the 22 had received only one shot instead of the 3 recommended [see p. 239D2]. The U.S. Public Health Service announced July 24 that 2,431,035 doses of Salk vaccine had been returned since June 29 by 17 states (Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ida., Ind., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., Nev., Ohio, S.C., Tenn., Tex., W. Va.) and shares in 3,137,922 doses released July 24 were waived by 7 (Ala., Ark., Ky., La., Md., S.C., W. Va.). The PHS said these actions would enable "states where the demand is still high to receive larger amounts." [See p. 171G1] . . . **American Osteopathic Assn.** convention in New York voted July 20 in favor of compulsory coverage for its 12,000 members under the Fed. Social Security program. Dr. Robert D. McCullough of Tulsa, Okla. was installed July 19 as AOA president. [See Vol. XV, pp. 203B1, 276F2] . . . **Prehistoric** animal etchings & paintings estimated to be 25,000 yrs. old were found June 26 in a cave near Poitiers, France by Prof. Louis René Nougier of Toulouse & Romain Robert, they disclosed to the Prehistoric Congress of France in Paris July 20. [See p. 123A3] . . . **Fossilized** bones believed to be part of the skeleton of a humanoid (non-ape ancestor of man) that lived 10 million years ago were found June 18 in a coal mine near Grosseto, Italy. [See p. 87B3] . . . **Biblical scrolls** said to contain the books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers & Deuteronomy were reported July 19 to have been found early in July in a cave near where the Dead Sea Scrolls were found in 1947. [See p. 186A3] . . . **Guenzburg** (Gintsburg) library's availability on microfilm to Jewish scholars outside the USSR was reported July 16 in Moscow by a visiting American rabbi, George B. Lieberman of Rockville Center, N.Y. The library, assembled by the late Baron David Guenzburg & nationalized after the Bolshevik revolution, was said to include about 1,500 rare Jewish & Hebrew manuscripts & books. [See p. 223A3] . . . **Warner-Pathé** newsreel's discontinuance effective Aug. 23 was announced July 23 by Warner News, Inc., a Warner Bros. subsidiary, in New York. (Purchase of controlling interest in Warner Bros. from Harry, Jack & Albert Warner by an investors' syndicate headed by Serge Semenenko, First Natl. Bank of Boston vice pres., was announced July 11. Jack Warner succeeded Harry Warner as Warner Bros. president.) [See Vol. XIV, 342G1] . . . **John Denson** was named July 22 to the new post of *Newsweek* ed. by pres.-ed.-in-chief Malcolm Muir. [See Vol. XV, 436A3] . . . **Russian visit** in September by Drs. Paul Dudley White of Boston (Pres. Eisenhower's heart specialist), Ancel Keys of the U. of Minn., James Watt of the Natl. Heart Inst., Mark G. Field of Boston & Howard A. Rusk of NYU to gain information on Soviet methods of treating heart disease was announced by White July 20. [See Vol. VIII, p. 375D] . . . **Jan Peerce,** Met. Opera tenor, returned to New York July 23 after a month's concert tour of the USSR. [See p. 156C1] . . . **Carnegie Hall,** New York concert center since 1891, was bought July 24 for about $5 million from Robt. E. Simon Jr. & 52 other stockholders by the Glickman Corp., a realty firm, for possible use of the site for a hotel or office building after Apr. 1959. The N.Y. Philharmonic Society was given a 4-mo. option by Louis J. Glickman's firm to buy the building, with Glickman's profits from the sale to be donated to the orchestra.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Jehovah's Witnesses Watchtower convention in Jersey City adopted July 21 a resolution asking that the USSR release thousands of Witnesses held in Siberian prison camps, let members of the denomination worship freely in the USSR and permit a delegation of American members to visit Moscow. [See Vol. XV, pp. 283D2, 95F1] . . . **Rabbi Irving F. Reichert** of San Francisco, a charter member of the Amer. Council for Judaism, resigned as a member July 21 on grounds that it had abandoned its original emphasis on spiritual matters to conduct a political pressure campaign "against the welfare & legitimate aspirations of Israel." ACJ Pres. Clarence L. Coleman Jr. of Chicago replied July 22 that the anti-Zionist ACJ would continue its "resistance to Jewish nationalism in the U.S." [See p. 147D1]

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, 56, was elected July 23 to succeed retiring Dr. Lowell Jacob Reed as president of John Hopkins U. [See p. 204D3]

OBITUARIES

Mac Barricini, 51, pres. & co-founder of Barricini Candy Co. chain; July 18 in White Plains, N.Y.

Mort Blumenstock, 54, vice-pres. for adv. & publicity for Warner Bros.; July 18, Beverly Hills (heart attack).

Dr. Federico Cantoni, 66, first Argentine Amb. to USSR; July 22 in San Juan, Argentina.

Charles Monroe Coffin, 52, Kenyon Coll. English prof., literature scholar

& author; July 20 in Los Angeles of heart attack.

Derek Curtis-Bennett, 52, British criminal lawyer who defended atom spy Klaus Fuchs, wartime traitor Lord Haw-Haw (William Joyce) & murderer John Christie; July 23 in Kensington, Eng. from overdose of sedatives. (Curtis-Bennett's wife, ex-showgirl Janet Rusk, 25, died 3 mos. ago, also from overdose of barbiturates.) [See Vol. X, p. 65D]

Walter Livingston Faust, 60, ex-vice-pres. & dir. Socony Mobil Oil Co., author of play *This Rock* (about wartime England); June 20 in New York. [See Vol. III p. 61N]

Percy W. French, 85, English-born N.Y. interior decorator & art dealer; July 19 in Morris Plains, N.J.

Wilfred Hansford Gallienne, 59, ex-British Amb. to Cuba, Min. to Guatemala; July 17 in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Eng.

Stephen L. Ingersoll, 61, pres. & gen. mgr. Ingersoll Steel Div. of Borg-Warner Corp.; July 22, Chicago.

Gen. Carlos Izaguirre, 61, Honduran Amb. to U.S. & Org. of Amer. States, writer & poet; July 18 in Washington of heart attack.

Rev. John J. Kehoe, 60, Superior of Jesuit Community at Fordham U.; July 18, New York (heart ailment).

Violet Loraine, 69, British musical comedy star who popularized song *If You Were The Only Girl In The World*: July 19 in Newcastle on Tyne.

Walton Harper Marshall, 79, head vice pres. Waldorf Astoria Co. 1900-10, Vanderbilt Hotel Corp. 1910-35; July 20 in Gordonsville, Va.

John Martucci, 59, Italian-born navigator who sailed 36-ft. yawl across Atlantic in 23 days in 1939; July 16 in Brooklyn.

Ava Alice Muriel Astor Pleydell-Bouverie (ex-Mrs. Serge Platonovich Obelensky, Mrs. Raimund von Hofmansthal, Mrs. Philip Harding), 54, daughter of Col. John Jacob Astor, patron of art & ballet; July 19 in New York of stroke.

Frederick Valk, 55, Czech-born British character actor currently appearing in London in *Romanoff and Juliet;* July 23 in London.

Dr. Lightner Witmer, 89, authority on mentally retarded children, founder U. of Pa. psychological clinic in 1902, Witmer School for retarded children; July 19 in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, 82, ex-atty., Natl. Urban League pres. 1925-52 who helped found Amer. Friends Service Com.; July 21, Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

Clarence Mott Woolley, 92, industrialist, Amer. Radiator Co. pres.-bd. chrmn. 1902-38; July 18 in Newport Beach, Calif.

Ella Young, 88, Irish-born poet, authority on Celtic folklore, lecturer on Celtic Mythology at U. of Calif.; July 23 in Oceana, Calif.

SPORTS

Winners

Golf: Jack Burke Jr., 33 of Houston, Tex. won the PGA championship July 24-25 in Canton, Mass. by defeating Ted Kroll of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., 3 & 2, in the tournament finals [see p. 124A2 Vol. XV, 252D1]. Ann Quast, 18, U. of Wash. sophomore, won the women's Western amateur championship July 21 in Huntington, W. Va. [See p. 232D1] . . . **Horse racing:** Fred W. Hooper's Greek Game, Willie Hartack up, won the $140,850 Arlington Futurity at Chicago July 21, for $84,410. George Lewis' Lucky Mel, Johnny Longden up, won the $99,850 Starlet Stakes at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) July 19, for $61,450. Robert Lehman's Count of Honor, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $87,250 Westerner at Hollywood Park July 21, for $48,950. Calumet Farm's Bardstown, Willie Hartack up, won the $60,400 Equipoise Mile at Arlington Park (Chicago) July 18, for $37,300. Ribot, owned by Marchese Incisa Della Rochetta of Italy, Enrico Camili up, won the $78,820 King George VI & Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot, Eng. July 21, for $66,435. [See p. 240A2] . . . **Tennis:** Italy defeated Sweden for the European Zone Davis Cup championship July 21 in Baastad, Sweden. Herb Flam of Beverly Hills, Calif. & Shirley Fry won the U.S. clay courts singles championships in Chicago July 23. [See p. 232B1] . . . **Track:** Michael Allen of Ft. Lewis, Wash. won the Western Hemisphere marathon race in 2 hr. 40 min. 49 sec. at Culver City, Calif. July 21 [see p. 140A1]. Maria Itkina of Russia broke the women's world track record for the 220-yd. dash in 23.6 sec. July 22 in Moscow. [See p. 240B2] . . . **Yachting:** *Fleetwood,* a 38-ft. yawl skippered by Dick Geib of Chicago, won the 333-mi. Chicago-to-Mackinac I. race ending July 24. [See p. 232G1]

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Joe Cronin & Hank Greenberg were inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y. July 23. [See p. 40G1] . . . Ruben Gomez, N.Y. Giant pitcher was fined $250 & suspended for 3 days by NL Pres. Warren Giles July 18 for an incident during a game in Milwaukee July 17 in which Gomez hit Joe Adcock of Milwaukee with a pitch, then hit Adcock with the ball again & fled into the N.Y. dugout when Adcock ran after him. Adcock was fined $100. . . . **Howard (Hopalong) Cassady** of Ohio State signed with the NFL Detroit Lions July 19 at $14,500 a season for 2 seasons. [See p. 8F2] . . . **Joe Louis,** 42, was denied a wrestler's license by the Ill. Athletic Comm. in Chicago July 23 after a physical examination showed that he had a cardiac contusion. [See p. 164E3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 300 persons were reported killed & thousands made homeless July 24 by floods at Isfahan & Kashan in central & southern Iran. A national emergency was proclaimed by Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi. [See p. 188C2] . . . 109 persons were killed & 400 injured by an earthquake July 21 in Kutch Peninsula, n.w. India. 102 of the dead were found in Anjar where 12,000 of the 17,000 population were reported homeless. [See p. 240F2] . . . 29 persons died in the U.S. July 20-21 due to rainstorms & flash floods. 6 were drowned & 7 killed in vehicle accidents in Washington Co. & Baltimore, Md. 4 died in a flash flood on Washoe Mt. road in Nevada. [See p. 232F3] . . . 17 persons died in Tamalameque, Colombia after drinking cocktails made with pure alcohol, it was reported July 21 in Bogotá . . . The Natl. Safety Council reported in Chicago July 18 that 14,720 persons were killed in U.S. traffic accidents during Jan.-May—a rate indicating a record total of more than 42,000 deaths in 1956. [See p. 232G3]

Crime. U.S. airman James Clinton Jordan, 21, of Newark, N.J. was sentenced to death July 20 by a British court in Leeds for the fatal stabbing of a British civilian May 4. The death sentence was the first passed by a British court on a U.S. serviceman. It was expected to be commuted, in view of sentiment in the House of Commons for abolishing capital punishment. [See p. 62B1] . . . 6 members of the Diplomat Queens, a Brooklyn girl gang, were arraigned July 18 in connection with the fatal stabbing July 16 of Evelyn Orr, 15, a member of a rival gang. The 12-yr.-old girl charged with the actual slaying was remanded to a hospital for mental observation. [See Vol. XV, p. 244F2] . . . The Fed. Prison Bureau reported July 15 a rise in U.S. prison population to 185,069 persons in state & federal institutions in Dec. 1955—a 1.7% increase over 1954 and the largest number since the bureau began keeping count in 1939. [See Vol. XV, p. 236F2]

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Carol Morris, 20, Drake U. junior & daughter of Rev. & Mrs. LaVern Morris of Ottumwa, Ia., won the Miss Universe beauty pageant in Long Beach, Calif. July 21. [See Vol. XV, p. 252F3] . . . **Thomas J. Watson's** estate was estimated at more than $3,500,000, of which more than $1,000,000 was left to church, charitable, hospital & welfare organizations, it was disclosed in New York July 19. [See p. 204A1] . . . **Legal separation** was agreed upon July 18 by actress Elizabeth Taylor, 24, & actor Michael Wilding, 44, they announced in Hollywood. [See Vol. XII, p. 60P] . . . **Rev. Thomas Graham Northcott,** Presbyterian minister accused by his wife of having romantic affairs with women in his parishes, lost a divorce suit in Miami July 19. His wife won a counter-suit for custody of their 3 children & $300 a mo. for separate maintenance. . . . **Mt. Gasherbrum,** 26,470-ft. Karakorum Mts. peak in Kashmir & the 2d highest unclimbed mountain, was scaled July 7 by an Austrian team led by Fritz Moravec, he reported July 19. [See p. 180E2]

Married: Hamilton (Ham) Farrar Richardson, Oxford student & tennis star, & Ann Kathryn Kennington; July 20 in New Orleans. [See p. 140A1; Vol. XV, 16F3] . . . **Archduchess Charlotte** of Austria, 35, & Duke George of Mecklenburg, 56; July 21, Munich.

Divorced: Mrs. Ruth Kaye, 46, from bandleader Sammy Kaye, 46; July 20 in Cleveland on grounds of cruelty.